The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1859. NUMBER 30.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

After Monday, June 13th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

WESTWARD.	TRAINS EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN.	MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Chicago ..... 8:00 a.m.	Leave Cedar Rapids ..... 3:10 p.m.
Arrive at Elgin ..... 9:23 a.m.	Arrive at Clinton ..... 6:30 p.m.
Arrive at Chicago ..... 7:30 p.m.	Arrive at Chicago ..... 6:00 p.m.
MONEY TRAIN.	MONEY TRAIN.
Leave Chicago ..... 3:00 p.m.	Leave Cedar Rapids ..... 6:00 p.m.
Arrive at Elgin ..... 4:20 p.m.	Arrive at Clinton ..... 9:00 p.m.
Arrive at Chicago ..... 8:30 a.m.	Arrive at Chicago ..... 12:30 a.m.

Cedar Rapids ..... 1:00 p.m.

Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East.

Connect with Stages for Davenport and Maquoketa. Also Run with Stages for Toronto; at Union Grove for Tipton; at Lisbon with Stages for Anamosa.

At Cedar Rapids with Stages for Marion, Vinton, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, Greene, Mitchell, Fort Dodge and Sioux City. Toledo, Belle Plaine, Nevada, Boonsboro, Homer, Jefferson, Marshalltown, Tama, Toledo and Conn. [illegible]

Connect at Clinton with Steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo.

The shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 182 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa.

For Sale at the Walla Street Depot, Chicago, Ills. Agent will be at the Depot in Fulton, to receive freight for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed to their free of charge.

H. M. SMITH, Esq. and Supt.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Sunday, June 12th, 1859, trains will leave Central Depot, foot of Lake street, for Aurora, Mendota, Leavenworth, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Galena, Dunleith, Savanna, New Orleans, Peoria, Bloomington, Springfield, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, &c., as follows:

Express at 11:30 a.m. (Sundays excepted), arriving at Aurora at 2:40 p.m.; Cairo at 6:30 a.m.; Memphis at [illegible]

Express at 11:00 p.m., (Saturdays excepted,) arriving at Aurora at 7:20 a.m.; Galesburgh at 10:15 a.m.; St. Louis at 5:00 p.m.; Cairo at 6:00 p.m.

Mail and Accommodation 6:00 p.m., (Sundays excepted), arriving at Aurora at 10:30 p.m. Connects with Galena & Chicago Union Express at Junction.

Express at 9:15 a.m. and 5:15 p.m.

Night Sleeping Cars are run on all Night Trains.

Through Tickets to Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville and St. Louis.

SEASON TICKETS for sale at the Company's Office in the Central Depot, also at the office of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Packet Line, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and Chicago Hallroad Company, corner of Randolph streets, and the Michigan Southern Depot, on Dearborn street, between Lake and Randolph streets, and at all Company's Offices.

PARK AND WOOD LAWN TRANSITS.

Chicago at 6:30 a.m.	Leave Wood Lawn at 7:30 a.m.
" 9:00 a.m.	" 10:00 a.m.
" 2:00 p.m.	" 3:00 p.m.
" 5:00 p.m.	" 6:00 p.m.
" 8:00 p.m.	" 9:00 p.m.

Fare 10 cents each way.

Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, good for three months, can be obtained by applying at the office of the Superintendent Agent in the Great Central Depot.

W. K. ARTHUR, Superintendent.
R. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent. [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, July 4th, 1859, trains will leave Chicago as follows (Sundays excepted):

At 8:30 a.m., at 3:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. and from Dunleith at 8:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. for Galena, Dunleith, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and intermediate places; 8:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. for Byron, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, etc.; 4:30 p.m. for Elgin, Belvidere, Huntley, Geneva, Lake View

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1859.

AN ACCOUNT BALANCED.

A correspondent who signs himself "Subscriber," and who gives evidence of a pretty careful study of the columns of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, encloses us a letter by Dr. Cahill, from the New York (Roman Catholic) Fields—accompanying it with a few remarks intended to be sarcastic, the purport of which is that since we have given considerable space to the Papal massacre at Perugia, and have otherwise manifested an interest in ultramontane affairs, we may find food for reflection in the said letter of Dr. Cahill. The writer expressly desires us to print that portion of the letter devoted to "Law Notices," if we happen to find the document as a whole too long or too heavy for insertion.

We will cheerfully comply with the spirit, if not the letter, of our correspondent's request. We find Dr. Cahill's discourse devoted not to a defence of the Perugia massacre, nor even of the Papal system in Italy, but to an assault upon the practical results of Protestantism in England. The facts cited by Dr. Cahill are as follows: 1. That Lord John Russell in 1854 stated that "thirty-five persons in every hundred of the working classes "of England could neither read nor write, that "ignorance was incredible and crime incalcula"ble among them;" 2. That Lord Macaulay had referred to the same classes as "savages in "the midst of civilization, and pagans in the "midst of Christianity;" 2. That the English statistical record of church attendance states that only one-third of the Protestant population in the north of England attend church, that the average attendance in the London churches is not fifty persons to each, and that there are 500,000 persons in that metropolis who profess no religion whatever; 4. That the Bishop of London had declared in the House of Lords that the number of persons in that metropolis who lived on the wages of sin, (prostitution) could not be much less than 100,000; 5. That testimony had been taken by the English House of Commons showing that in London there were at least forty-nine convenicies of persons openly professing Deism; 6. That a congregation of lay preachers calling themselves "Beginners" have issued placards in London inviting the irreligious portions of the community to assemble and hear discourses on Sunday on such themes as "The fable of the apple and original sin," "The Mesmerism of the Egyptians—Character of Moses," "Character of Washington as contrasted with Christ."

The writer who favors us with the melancholy summary will bear witness to the faithfulness of the above transcript, in which the original recital is shorn of some of its verbiage. Now the most noticeable feature of this statement arrayed as an offset to the condition of the Papal States, is that Lord John Russell, Lord Macaulay, the Bishop of London and the other functionaries whose names give value to the testimony, presented their information as a most grievous state of facts; they published it to the world as a shameful condition of things, and for the purpose of effecting wise and desirable reforms. Who looks for any similar statement, any similar efforts for improvement, from Cardinal Antonelli? All our information concerning the deplorable condition of the people in the Papal States, their ignorance and degradation, comes of necessity from travelers, whose presence is sincerely deplored by the sovereign clergy, but whose dollars and pounds sterling cannot so easily be dispensed with. When a visitor like M. About becomes over inquisitive and tells too many truths concerning the Papal rule and its consequences, the "Vicar of Jesus Christ" seeks to suppress the publication of his work. As M. About declares, all valuable information carried away from Rome, and all ideas brought into it are necessarily smuggled.

The next most obvious thing suggested by the perusal of Dr. Cahill's exposition is, that the vice, ignorance and irreligion depicted in England are not a cons quence of Protestantism; they are not a part of the Protestant *system*; they are an excrescence incident to humanity, which Protestantism is, by Dr. Cahill's showing, laboring to correct. If our correspondent means to suggest that all these godless creatures, if living under the supervision of the Pope, would have their manners mended by inquisitorial practice, and their irreligion burnt out of them at the stake, we demur still more earnestly to the Papal system. If he means to imply that in countries where Roman Catholicism is prevailing faith there is less infidelity and a better observance of the Sabbath, we have but to call his attention to France; and when ignorance, pauperism and general degradation come under review, we submit he will find more promising fields for the schoolmaster in Ireland, Spain, and the Papal States than in England. On the other hand it is in evidence that the evils which the enlightened statesmen of England deplore, *are* a part of the Romish system; are not only a legitimate consequence of it, but are so thoroughly engrafted upon it that the evil and the religion are like Siamese twins—they cannot be separated without perilling the existence of both. The celibacy of the priesthood is an invitation to adultery, which we infer from M. About's book is not more generally resisted by the Italian clergy now-a-days than it was when Boccaccio wrote the *Decameron*. And ignorance is so systematic in the Papal States, that the principal police duty of the government is to search the baggage of travelers to prevent their bringing books into the sacred realm, and generally to extinguish education. Under this system M. About informs us that ignorance has become a mark of gentility in the fashionable society of the Roman capital.

And now Dr. Cahill's "Law Notices." Our correspondent will pardon us if we do not print the one hundred and fifty names there given, of persons figuring as plaintiffs and defendants in the English Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. The entire extract would be no more edifying or essential than "Smith *vs.* Smith," repeated seventy-five or one hundred times. Without pausing to consider whether this is any better entitled to be called a consequence or a part of the Protestant system than the evils already noticed, we proceed to transcribe a late case in the Papal States which was a part of the Roman Catholic system by the authority and sanction of a high Archbishop. It will be found in About's *Roman Question*, p 146:

M. P. Cadova lived at Cento, in the province of Ferrara. He had a pretty wife, and two children. His wife was seduced by one of his clerks, who was a Catholic. The intrigue being discovered, the clerk was driven from the house. The faithless wife soon joined her lover at Bologna, and took her children with her.

The Jew applied to the courts of law to assist him in taking the children from the adulteress.

The answer he received to his application was, that his wife and children had all three embraced Christianity, and had consequently ceased to be his family.

The Courts further decreed that he should pay an annual income for their support.

On this income the adulterous clerk also subsists.

Some months later Monsignore Oppizzoni, Archbishop of Bologna, himself celebrated the marriage of M. P. Cadova's wife and M. P. Cadova's ex-clerk.

Of course, you'll say, P. Cadova was dead. Not a bit of it. He was alive and as well as a broken-hearted man could be. The Church, then, winked at a case of bigamy! Not so. In the Statutes of the Church a woman may be married at the same time to a Jew and a Catholic, without being a bigamist, because in the States of the Church a Jew is not a man.

THE TARIFF AND THE CURRENCY

A subscriber, for whom we have the highest respect, sends us the following:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Suppose the rates of duties on foreign importations are altered in the way you suggest, for the encouragement of domestic industry and the diversification of domestic products, how much would always before the masses of paper money in this country of ours, would, by raising the prices of food and hours of labor and raw materials, make manufacturing impossible? Can you tell? YOURS.

COMMENT.

We are not unmindful of the danger that our correspondent suggests; nor are we unwilling to admit that a rapid and unlimited increase of paper money, following an alteration of the tariff of duties which the country demands, would defeat the object for which that alteration would be made. But as we have no stronger reason than their willingness to rest content under the ruinous tariff of 1857, for supposing the American people are insane on commercial matters, we are quite willing to trust the probabilities of inflating the currency to them, confident that they will see in what direction their interests lie. It is certain that matters connected with our foreign commerce cannot safely remain as they are. Our people have the choice of two remedies: 1. An increase of the tariff of duties to such an extent that the American will be able to compete with the foreign manufacturer; or, 2. The reduction of all our business to a specie basis, by driving every paper dollar out of circulation. Either would accomplish the end desired. But the latter has been so often and ineffectually tried that all attempts in that direction must be abandoned as hopeless. The people well enough understand that the dismal of paper, and the consequent diminution of the volume of the currency, would diminish their nominal earnings; while they see at the same time, that, as the prices of breadstuffs at home are controlled by the markets abroad, they would not receive as much flour or meal for a day's labor as they do now. This knowledge on their past, and the conviction that the change would double, or largely increase the value of all cash capital, while it would diminish the price of land, prevented the salutary changes which the Democracy, then strong and united, a few years ago labored to introduce. The suppression of a paper currency, then, being impossible, a tariff affording greater protection to domestic industry is the only corrective left. But as our correspondent suggests, a tariff accompanied by license to inflate the currency by creating new, or exciting to greater activity the old, paper money mills, would be a curse tenfold greater than the country now endures.

We write not as partisans but in the hope of eliciting, if we have failed to sieze it, the truth in regard to that which seems to be at once an impediment in the way of the country's progress, as well as the cause of the present disasters. If we are wrong in the facts which we state or the policy deduced from them, we beg our correspondent's correction. Fortunately, the questions involved in the discussion have passed out of the domain of party politics, and unless the South, which has heretofore given our commercial policy its direction, shall, by reason of some supposed danger to cotton and niggers, assert with Mr. Hammond that a Protective Tariff would be sufficient reason for disunion, whereby the Democrats and doughfaces would be frightened into further concessions, may now be settled upon their merits.

AN ENGLISH PROJECT.

The "Prairie Land and Emigration Company" is the style and title of a new organization in England, with a capital of $2,500,000, the object of which is the purchase, and colonization with English farmers, of prairie land in Illinois. The Company has already made a conditional purchase of 250,000 acres of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which is only a fraction of what it hopes to acquire. The objects stated in the Company's circular, are:

First—to take advantage of the present low price of land, by acquiring this extensive tract on unusually favorable terms.

Second—To bring every year under cultivation a certain proportion of the land, and at the same time gradually to accumulate a valuable sheep stock.

Third—To assist and encourage emigration.

Fourth—To give shareholders the power at any time of acquiring land from the company, by receiving payment for the land in shares at par.

The prospectus of the company sets forth that past experience in Illinois has shown that every time the population doubles, the ratio of land quadruples. In the ten years from 1845 to 1855, the population of the State doubled, but the more accessible points have increased in a much greater ratio.

The plan of operations set forth above is doubtless due to the shrewd and intelligent Englishmen, like Messrs. Caird, Cobden and others, who have visited Illinois within a year or two past, for the purpose of looking into the affairs of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the value of its landed possessions. They, delighted with the field opened for the profitable employment of capital in agriculture, seemed anxious when here, to put the advantages of Illinois before their countrymen in such a way that large accessions to our population would follow. This Company is one of the results of their timely visits. If the plan adopted is a success, we may, within a year, begin to look for the arrivals of the English emigrants which the speculation will send hither.

They will bring with them not only sufficient means for large enterprises but the practical skill and persistence for carrying such enterprises through; and they will be what our farmers need, practical teachers of that higher farming which is so neglected here.

That they will be cordially welcomed to the soil by all whose welcome is worth seeking, there can be no doubt.

The Nineteenth Century.

Francis Joseph and Louis Napoleon, neither of whom have any claims, growing out of personal ability, or personal or political purity, upon those whom they assume to represent, get together at Villa Franca, and at the breakfast table, in a pleasant confab of a few hours duration, settle momentous governmental affairs which concern the well-being and happiness of twenty-five millions of people, not one of whom they condescend to consult upon the weighty matters at issue! This is called treaty-making; and in this, the Nineteenth Century, the men interested who do not choose to submit to the arrangements which these monarchs have agreed upon, will be called "traitors" and "rebels," and if they resist, will be hunted to the death, while half of all Christendom will cry out "served 'em right!" Only the other day, the New York *Times* called France the foremost nation in the civilized world, yet of the thirty-six millions of her people not one is courageous enough to cry out against the Emperor's act. It is claimed for Austria that she is the centre of German Art, Philosophy and Science; and for Vienna, that it is the seat of the bravest Literatism of which the German Confederation can boast. But not a man in the Austrian Empire would not sooner put his head into a fiery furnace than publicly remonstrate against the Emperor's act! Verily the age in which we live has much to learn. With all the steamships, canals, railroads, telegraphs, with all the multiplications of personal comforts in the masses, the science which treats of the rights of man has been sadly neglected. Europe is ready again for a new triumvirate—for Robespierre, Couthon and St. Just! When monarchs play the part of demi-gods, revolution is not far off.

Messrs. WILSON & Co., of Springfield Mass., have just received an order from the Pacha of Egypt for $50,000 worth of passenger cars, two of which are to be finished in oriental style for the Pacha himself. This is the second order this company have received from Egypt, and is good evidence that their work is held in high estimation there.

The Leavenworth *Times* says the Texas Fever is prevailing to an alarming extent among the cattle of that vicinity. Public meetings have been recently held in southwestern Missouri to adopt measures for preventing the driving of Texas cattle through that State.

The Dinan *Journal* announces an extraordinary case of longevity in that town, where the Viscountess de Marigny, sister of Chateaubriand, has just entered on her hundredth year.

Mr. Paul Morphy has written a letter declining a public reception in Philadelphia. He is now resting, at the request of a citizen of New York, to Ellicott for his picture.

Dr. W. B. McLaren, formerly an editor in Pittsburgh and in Cleveland, is preparing to depart for Japan, where he will hereafter devote himself to missionary labors.

The total marine losses of July were $1,093,500 including five ships, three barks, one brig and eight schooners in the ocean.

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for July were $15,675 56 more than last year.

The Ladies' Education Society.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4, 1859.

Editors *Press and Tribune*:

In your issue of this morning, I find that some one presenting the claims of a "Ladies' Education Aid Fund" to be connected with the North-Western Female College, says, "All the funds of which we have hitherto heard, have been for the support of young men." The gentleman who wrote that, has not heard *of all the funds*. A day or two ago, I received "The Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Ladies' Education Society, presented at their Annual Meeting, June 21st, 1859, at Jacksonville, Ill." I do not propose to go back to the formation of that Society at a time when Chicago was scarcely to be called a village, and when red men were more numerous than white ones in Northern Illinois, but present only a few points that may show what has been and what is being done for aiding young women.

Article 1st of the Constitution is this, "This Society shall be called 'THE LADIES' EDUCATION SOCIETY,' the principal object of which shall be to encourage and assist young ladies to qualify themselves for teaching, and to aid in supporting teachers in those places where they cannot otherwise be sustained." The payment of not less than fifty cents annually constitutes a member of the Society; the payment of $30 a Life Member. During the past year the Society has paid out $918.10 for the aid of young ladies, besides handing $294 from a special fund donated by Mrs. Bannister, of Newburyport, Mass., well known as an early fellow teacher with Mary Lyon. Twenty-three young ladies have been aided during the past year. They have been in the schools and seminaries at the following points: Greenville, Marion, Rockford, Illinois, Monticello, Jacksonville, and Oxford in Ohio. Fourteen of the number are orphans.

This Society has never aimed at great or new things, but has acted silently, steadily. A lighted lamp is a very small thing, and it burns calmly and without noise, yet it giveth light to all within the house; and so there is a quiet influence which this Society exerts, like the flame of a scented lamp, filling many a house with light and fragrance."

"The object of the Society is to aid and encourage young ladies who need assistance in procuring an education, and preparing them for usefulness. We hope and expect that many of these will become teachers, at least for a time; but no engagement to do so is required; because a female cannot often plan with certainty in regard to future labors; and many of these it may be desirable to assist, never would be suitably qualified to teach."

There are societies auxiliary to this located at different points. Those who may be interested to learn more definitely of the workings of the Society, its plans and efficiency, the class of young ladies sought out to aid, can obtain a report by addressing "Mrs. Emily J. Bancroft, Jacksonville, Ill.," the Secretary of the Society.

J. H.

The Sunday Question—A Sabbitarian View.

Editors *Press and Tribune*:

I am one of your readers who implore that you will not shut down on this pleasant ventilation of the Sunday question. We are fast understanding each other, and so long as the spirit of it be good, let it go on. W. seems never to have carefully read the clerical petition which he copies. It is *the one* made of the Sunday cars which *violates the day we hold sacred*. It is assuming that the framers of a petition must exhaust their argument in it, and say all they believe. It affords him an opportunity to assault a sentiment not advocated in the petition, which saves him a prodigious hard argument. If he is a church-goer he will find these clergy to have something to say touching it in the petition. He is confident "there will be no signers to the petition on this ground. An Episcopalian is forgiving the railway into a church-going institution. Many will rejoice to see it, but are not so sanguine. Whether we shall like his French Sunday or not is not so clear. His great plea for Sunday cars is that the poor may go to church. I am glad to find he approves of an effort to preach to the poor.

Do the Brooklyn cars run Sunday? I think not, and that is a city of churches. "R. W. M." is greatly exercised about the overworked condition of the "suffering poor." He must have been out of town not to hear the old story, "Can get no work." These "suffering poor" know the way to the purses and larders of these same Sabbatarians, whose horrible oppression is about to deprive them of the Sunday cars. "R. W. M." can see these same Sabbatarians and the "suffering poor" every pleasant rainy, real-dept on Saturdays for a day's stroll in the country. But I fear these happy Saturday calculations do not assist or seem; it does to him as the wail of the sickly infant used to in those Sabbath sirings on the borders of Scotland. "The "suffering poor" will undoubtedly be grateful for his permission to ride on Sunday at their own charges. I would advise him not to undertake to give a free airing to all the idle suffering poor who might find time to ride to Cottage Grove on Saturday. Have our German friends just found out that this is a Christian and not an infidel country? I hope they do not contemplate a repeal of our obsolete Sunday laws. Some might be very tenacious of this *"remnant of a Theocratic element."* By all means let us hear all sides of this matter discussed.

CITIZEN.

Letter from New Jersey.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEWARK, August 1, 1859.

For several weeks back I have been rusticating among the Jersey Blues. This is a quiet State, and according to the opinion of most of its inhabitants, can afford to remain quiet. It occupies the *juste milieu*, not only as it respects latitude and climate, but also as regards commercial position, being directly between the two great cities of the Atlantic coast.

A quaint old Jerseyman used to illustrate the advantages of the farmers of this State by saying that they could sell every thing they produced "from an early cabbage to a forest cucumber." Whosoever visits the markets of New York and Philadelphia will be convinced that Jersey truck is still in demand, and the profitableness of its growth by no means diminished by the multiplication of consumers on the opposite sides of the Delaware and Hudson.

Not only does population increase in the cities named, but yearly it crowds over more and more, into Camden, Jersey City, and in fact into nearly all the towns and suburban residences in the State. In addition to residences, manufactories of various kinds are introduced, and thus the State is becoming filled up by degrees with an active and enterprising population. Burlington is the only place I have visited which seems not to be growing, its neighbor Beverly having recently taken the lead of it and of Bordentown. Yet Burlington is a beautiful place, and exhibits to the visitor some most attractive spots, and as a whole illustrates in a striking manner the great importance of an early plantation of shade and ornamental trees.

Trenton, the capital of the State is growing rapidly, and as its western boundary is the bank of the Delaware, its newer and more elegant extension is eastward.

Following this extension, if not going beyond the present limits, the railroad company is about removing its track depot eastward, partly with a view to straightening the curve and lessening the distance between Trenton and New Brunswick. This straightening process, which will be very favorable to through travel, will leave Princeton still further to the left than it now is. It is said that the company contemplate remedying that difficulty by laying a horse railroad from the railroad station to the village.

Newark is by far the largest city of New Jersey, and as a whole the finest. It is behind Paterson as to water power, iron and cotton manufactures, but in respect to the tidy appearance of smaller kinds of manufacture it is not easily rivaled.

There as a place of residence it has few superiors, if indeed any in the entire country. It is within hailing distance of the great metropolis, and yet combines within itself the advantages of city and country life.

Its two great thoroughfares running nearly parallel with the general course of the Passaic river, are Broad and High streets. The latter is on the crest of an eminence overlooking New York and the intervening plains, together with Staten Island and Newark Bay. This is the street for residences, among which churches and other public buildings are beginning to make their appearance. Broad street has long been the great place for business. It is well built up for a length of two miles or more, and magnificently shaded by noble trees. Recently the old time buildings of Broad street have begun to disappear, and fine brown stone fronts to take their places. The United States Custom House and Post Office on the old Academy site, is a notable instance. The old Bank is another, and the new Mechanics Bank and Life Insurance buildings may soon be added to the list.

MOSE ANSON.

A Power Hemp and Flax Break.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 3, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I noticed in your daily of the 22d July, an article from your Parkville, Mo., correspondent, G. S. P., giving a very glowing description of the great Missouri Valley, its products, &c., and more particularly the culture of hemp, and from the figures he furnishes, it is certainly a very profitable business, which he states would be much more remunerative if suitable machinery was brought to bear in the cultivation and preparation of this staple. He asks, "will some of your world-renowned inventor, although I have been successful in procuring the issuing of several valuable improvements in agricultural machinery, such as Reapers, Mowers, &c. The last and last machine I have brought out is a Power Hemp and Flax Break, for which patents were granted to myself and W. I. Walker, of this city, on the 31st of May last. We have constructed a machine and submitted it to a practical test and find that it works to our entire satisfaction. We intend to introduce this machine in the hemp-growing regions soon, so that those interested may have the benefit of it.

Yours truly, H. P. MANN.

To the Benevolent in General, and the Friends of Deaf Mutes in Particular.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, JACKSONVILLE, July 30, 1859.

You are hereby informed that the ensuing term of this institution will commence on Wednesday the fifth day of October. It is essential that all expecting to enjoy the advantages of the institution, should be here promptly on that day, as the classes will then be organized, and the duties of another year commenced. Pupils arriving late, must labor under much greater disadvantages, that our custom has been to decline receiving them until the opening of another term. You are respectfully requested to take special notice of the above and govern yourselves accordingly. Pupils whose residences are in Illinois, are furnished tuition, books, board, washing, lights and fuel, free of charge. The parents or friends of the pupils are expected to provide them clothing, and pay their traveling expenses. In all cases, however, where the parents are unable to furnish these, or the mute is without parents, and unable to furnish them, the Legislature has made it the duty of the Judge of the County Court, where the mute resides, to certify the same to the Principal of the Institution, who is then authorized by law to clothe them. The proper age for the admission of pupils is ten years. The parent, who keeps his mute child out of school after the age of eleven or twelve years, does a great wrong, which he can never regay. The provisions made by the Legislature and carried out by the Board of Trustees for the benefit of the unfortunate mute are highly creditable to our great and flourishing State, and it is hoped that none who are entitled to the advantages of the institution, will fail to avail themselves of them. All persons knowing the residence of deaf mutes in the State, are requested to write concerning them to the undersigned.

PHILIP G. GILLET, Principal.

☞ Illinois papers please copy.

Excitement in Lombardy.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

MILAN, July 14.—Milan, like one of its deep, smooth mountain lakes, is subject to sudden short, but terrific squalls. An outburst of popular fury cost Prina, the Minister of Eugene Beauharnais, his life in 1814. To a movement of a similar nature, Charles Albert very nearly fell a victim in 1848. The populace only wanted a proper object on which to vent their wrath yesterday to close the present crisis, like the former ones, by a deed of bloodshed. It is impossible to describe the agitation produced by the bulletin announcing the peace concluded between the French and Austrian Emperors. The whole population was out in the broad glaring streets. Barricades and ladders were dressed in the pink of fashion with equal eagerness stopped every passer-by to ask for a contradiction to the unwelcome news, which was, however, too stubbornly confirmed. At last, toward noon, loud voices were heard in the Corso di Porto Orientale, and a mob of frantic artisans rushed past, announcing that the report was false. People threw themselves into each other's arms with a revulsion of joyful feeling, but instantly the tiger-thirst for blood again arose in the multitude, and a voice was heard, that "the printer should be made to pay for the cruel hoax." (*Bisogna fare l'applicar il stampatore*). No sooner said than done; the crowd hurried down the street of San Pietro all' Orto, and stood in the (luckily) extremely narrow lane where the *Lombardia*, the official paper of the Milan Government, has its office Dr. Castiglioni, the sub-editor, a popular man, for the last eleven years an exile in Piedmont, faced the mob, and said that the bulletin, such as it had been published, came from Turin, directed by the Ministers to the Governor, through the Stefani agency, and that they had every reason to think it genuine. The crowd instantly turned to the right-about, retraced their steps to the Corso, made their way to the Palace of Monforte, the Governor's residence, rushed into the Governor's presence, and were there informed that peace was indeed made, but that its terms were not clearly defined in the hurried dispatch sent by the Emperor to the Empress, and that the condition of Italy would be as good as if the victory had been complete and decisive. He added that the King would be in Milan in 24 hours, and that what he had to say would calm the public effervescence.

TURIN, July 19.—The Governor of Lombardy has addressed a circular to the editors of the journals, calling upon them to assume sentiments of moderation and forbearance, and that he will order the suppression or suspension of any journal which may utter invectives against the recent events, by which at the same time the King and his cause will be attacked."

Napoleon's Ultimate Designs upon Rome.

Rev. E. U. Kirk, in his introduction to Edmond About's book, "the Roman Question," says:

out the "occupation" of Rome by the French army is probably as fatal a movement for the Papal power as was the visit of Luther to Rome. True, the French military man is not apt to be a Lather, or a friend of any school. But it is impossible that the highly-educated officers of the French army can reside in Rome as masters for several years, without seeing that the claim of the church in that city to be the most godly, Christlike, pure, wise, unearthly, most highly favored of God, and every particular in the apostolical line, is a claim as preposterous, as hypocritical, as absurd as the world ever witnessed. And when it shall serve the purpose of Louis Napoleon to put down the moral pretingo of certain gentlemen in France that are troubling him; or when, as now, he wants to show the world that the Italian stable needs some cleansing, and a good deal of ventilation, he can set about it with a reasonable prospect of success. He has the material; and the public may be sure that what he writes, directly or indirectly, cannot be pooh poohed into obscurity. This book is a Parthan gun against a rotten ship. If semi-official, it is evidently designed to bring the sympathies of mankind on the side of the Allies, in the present conflict. And surely every honest man who accepts the facts here presented must say, "Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Italie!"

The Feeling in Italy.

A letter dated Marseilles, July 17th, says:

It is reported that the King of Naples has refused to belong to the Italian Confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope, and that he is supported in his refusal by the Representatives of Russian policy. The examples of the Hanseatic Republics are said to be on the increase. Certainly, among the Italian population here, which is very considerable, it is pretty clear that unimpeachable, and the bitterest regrets are expressed that the advice of England had not been followed, instead of being led astray by those glittering deceits of *ideal revolutionnaires*. Italians say that the domination of Austria was not so much odious because it was foreign, as that it was based on support, at the same time the stupid instrument of another despotism, more grinding, more inquisitorial, and more corrupt. They say that their position is not and cannot be definitely worse than it was; for whereas formerly they might hope for some mitigation from the jealousies and dissensions of Austria and France, they have all hope when these two powers unite to uphold the *regime* personified in Cardinal Antonelli, and to make themselves its ready and unreasoning servants. Nor is there anything reassuring in the statement that 40,000 French soldiers are to be left in Lombardy as an army of occupation, to facilitate the reorganization of Italy. Poor Count Cavour is about to travel for the benefit of his health—to England, it is said."

Another letter writer says: "I seriously expect to see the state of siege proclaimed all over Italy before another week is out, and the combined French and Austrian armies and troops conjointly. I can see no other rational prospect of carrying out the treaty of Villafranca. *En attendant* there are troubles at Florence, where the French Emperor's proclamation has been spat upon and defiled. This news you perhaps know. I give it you as certain, but it has of course been suppressed here.

Account of the Circumstances Which Preceded the Armistice.

A Paris letter in the *Independance* of Brussels, gives the following account of the circumstances which preceded the armistice:

The Emperor of Austria, having caused a demand to be made in the French camp if it were not possible to obtain the remains of Prince Windischgraetz, who was killed at Solferino, the Emperor Napoleon caused them to be sought for—and they were recognized, partly by his uniform, and partly by some letters from his newly married wife, which he had about him. The corpse was placed in an artillery wagon, and conveyed, accompanied by an officer of the staff and an escort, to the Austrian head-quarters. The officer expressed to the Emperor the condolence of the Emperor of the French; and his Austrian Majesty (who was just recovering from a somewhat severe indisposition,) begged, not without emotion, the officer to convey his thanks to the Emperor Napoleon, and to express his sorrow at the death of so many brave men in the French army. This led to some remarks on the cruel necessities of war, and from what was said, the Emperor Francis Joseph was able to perceive that those necessities were regretted as much by his opponent as by himself.

Probable Changes in the Cabinet.

"Occasional" writes the Philadelphia *Press* as follows, under date of the 1st:

It has been generally announced in some of the Administration papers that the health of the Secretary of War, Governor Floyd, is somewhat precarious, and may involve the necessity of his giving up his place in the Cabinet. He is deservedly the least unpopular of any member of the present Administration. He was one of the ablest of the friends of Mr. Buchanan in 1855-56, and it is meet, therefore, that he should be placed in the same category with those who fought shoulder to shoulder with him in that contest. Governor Floyd, it is well known, has been for many years the attached friend of Governor Wise, and hence, South as not like Buchanan's sushions and jealousy have been awakened towards him.

It is rumored that Gen. Jefferson Davis will probably succeed Gov. Floyd, but I am inclined to think that the withdrawal of Gov. Floyd from the Cabinet, however it may afford the President the wished for pretext, to follow the example of Gen. Jackson, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Van Buren, in the reorganizing of his Cabinet, for the purpose of making it a unit, thus ridding himself of the triumvirate of Presidential aspirants. The fact, also, that the vexatious Kansas Squatter Sovereign difficulty, on account of his ingressing infirmities, to perform the enormous duties of that position, renders the change in the Cabinet I have just indicated almost certain. Doubtless the hasty and unexpected departure of Mr. Secretary Cobb, for Georgia has some references to the contemplated Reconstruction. You may expect, also, in the event of such a change, our present Ministers at London, Paris, and St. Petersburgh will all be superseded, as these go to make room for the retiring member of the Cabinet.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Never, perhaps, in the annals of the West, has any city grown so rapidly in importance as St. Joseph, and never has any exhibited so many evidences of healthy progress. Our streets are blocked up with building material, that those who are not interested in the growth of the place are most annoyed thereby, and even our own citizens are sometimes tempted to grumble at their own prosperity. Should our growth continue as it has during the year in order, there will have gone up since the first of March, more than a thousand substantial houses, many of which would do credit to any city. The improvements in every street warrant us in believing that St. Joseph will speedily attain a population of 10,000 inhabitants. The enterprise and thrift of her citizens give us the best guarantee for the realization of our hopes.—*Daily West Boy.*

THE KANSAS GOLD MINES.

Character of the various Mines—Their Location and Value.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CITY, July 21, 1859.

In my last communication I endeavored to give you all the facts then in my possession; since, my time has been spent traveling over the rocky cliffs and mountains, as much for the welfare of the country as my personal gratification.

GREGORY'S DIGGINGS.

Previous to my leaving Denver City, it was generally believed that the "Gregory Diggings" had "given out;" in other words, the miners in that district were not paying expenses. On my arrival there I found the report partially correct; yet nearly all the sluices appeared in operation, and, it being Saturday evening, many were busy "panning" the "sluice sand," which means washing the gold from the sand left in the sluices. The result of my inquiry proved far more satisfactory than I at first anticipated. A number of the best and heretofore most prosperous "claims" had "closed," as the miners term it; that is, the run or "lead" had ceased to show itself—consequently did not pay. Many of those "leads" yet continue in the same condition; some of them are being worked with the anticipation of again striking the "lead," while others remain idle—usually for want of means to work them. One of those claims, after sinking through five feet of granite rock, again struck a very rich "lead" of "quartz rock." Some specimens of this rock are the richest that have ever been discovered. Mr. Leeper's claim continues to pay $300 to $250 per day. This is doubtless the best paying lead in the Gregory district. While there are a few leads paying well in those diggings, there are large numbers not paying expenses. The cause of many failures is a want of capital, and too frequently a want of energy to work them. The latter is becoming very scarce in this district. A company has been formed, and are now at work turning Clear Creek into these said diggings, a distance of about ten miles, which, when complete, will obviate the difficulties now complained of in the various districts.

ILLINOIS DIGGINGS—EQUAL TO CALIFORNIA.

The "Illinois district" is situated two miles south of the Gregory lead. Those are partially gulch and partially quartz diggings. At present they are the most profitable of all the mining districts discovered. Simon Fee, St. Louis, and D. G. Steel, Jackson County, Mo., opened a "gulch claim" in this district. The clay in the "bed rock" is so rich that the gold is plainly visible in it. This clay is carted over half a mile, and is paying $10 per day to the hand. Had they sufficient water convenient to the claim, as high as $50 to the man could be taken out. Clay that would pay 5 cents to the pan is counted worthless, for want of water convenient.

RUSSELL MINES.

The Russell gulch is situated one mile south of the Illinois "district." This, at present, is exclusively "gulch diggings," and was discovered by Green Russell, of Georgia. The claims now being worked are paying three to five dollars per day to the man. It is asserted that as high as fifty dollars per day to the man have been taken out; that, however, is a rare occurrence, and may be termed an exception to the general average.

IOWA MINES—HOW TO FIND GOOD CLAIMS.

The "Iowa lead" is situated on a ridge between the forks of the "Russell gulch." This is a recent discovery, and when sufficient water can be procured, it will, doubtless, prove exceedingly valuable. Mr. H. E. R. Hill, Waterloo, Black Hawk county, Iowa, presented me with a beautiful specimen of "quartz rock" taken out of a claim just opened by him on his "lead," which is exceedingly rich. Mr. H informs me that he has traveled the entire region between Pike's Peak and Long's Peak, a distance of about eighty miles, without success. After returning from a journey so laborious, he made himself fully acquainted with the nature of a lead, which he did by scrutinizing those already in successful operation, and by frequent inquiries for the desirable information from persons fully acquainted with art of mining. Having obtained this information, he asserts that he was in search of a lead only three hours, when he discovered the one just described, which, when properly opened, will doubtless award him abundantly for his labor.

SPANISH DIGGINGS.

The "Spanish Diggings," situated on Clear Creek, about thirty-five miles from the base of the mountains, and ten miles from the base of the Snowy Range. At present this district is almost exclusively which digs, paying an average of from two to five dollars per day to the man. There are three quartz leads just being opened, one of which is very peculiar, by Mr. James Thorp, of Lane county, Mo. The quartz rock in this lead differs very much from anything I have ever seen. It seems to be full of different specimens of mineral, all varying in color. The rock in itself is exceedingly beautiful, yet not very valuable.

JACKSON DIGGINGS.

The Jackson, or Chicago Diggings, situated on Chicago Creek, which empties into Clear Creek, about thirty three miles from the base of the mountains. These are exclusively gulch diggings, at present, and are paying from one to three dollars per day to the man. A want of energy has placed them far below what they otherwise might be.

C. D. RICKFORD,
At Bank of Northern Illinois, Ogle county, Ill.
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Many of your readers may not know the difference between gulch and quartz diggings; for the benefit of such I shall endeavor to explain it. A gulch is a gully or ravine that has been in a quary of stone, which at some very remote period of time underwent a volcanic eruption, turning the stone into such an extent that they have the appearance of coal cinder. In this cinder, and clay that surrounds it, the gold is found. Much of the gold originally contained in these leads, by some means or other, escaped, running down into the valley below, where it works its way down through soil and clay, till it rests on what is called "bed rock." Extracting this gold from this bed rock is what is called gulch diggings.

EXPENSE AND DIFFICULTY OF MINING — HARD TIMES FOR THE POOR.

Digging gold in those mountains differs very much from what emigrants generally imagine. It was presumed by many that no capital was required to obtain it, while the reverse is the fact. To mine successfully here, requires a very large capital—and even on a small scale it will require from $500 to $1,000, with a good supply of provisions. It is to be regretted that there are numbers here, now working for very low wages, endeavoring to save means to return to the States. In fact, there are hundreds here who would most willingly leave at any moment, if provided with the means to do so. Mining is exceedingly hard work, and men beholding to their labor are unwilling to work for small compensations, with miserable accommodations. Men generally were deluded with the idea that with a pan, pick, and shovel, they could make at least a good living, and, perhaps, a fortune, by digging gold on Cherry Creek. The result of those false infatuations are too well known, and, alas, too severely felt throughout the Union to require comment on my part. It is to be hoped, however, that the press throughout the United States will use its influence to prevent, if possible, the recurrence of a similar stampede, and consequent suffering, the coming spring.

STATE OF TRADE.

Large numbers emigrate: this spring with a speculative idea, bringing with them groceries, provisions, and always whisky, glutting the market to such an extent with the latter, that it is impossible to sell it at any price by wholesale, and the retail business is so overdone that it is unprofitable. Grocery and provision business is fair. Competition is so great that the profits are comparatively small. The dry goods business is exceedingly dull. Several saw-mills are already in successful operation in the mining district. Lumber is selling for $50 @ 1,000 feet. Two weeks ago it was selling for $100 @ 1,000 feet.

QUARTZ MILLS.

A large number of quartz mills have already been ordered. Some of them are expected this season. Should the number anticipated arrive here, even next season, there will be many disappointed in realizing fortunes from them. Such was the case in California, and such, I fear, will prove to be the result here. There is a large amount of quartz rock already taken out of the various "leads," ready for the quartz mills to anticipate grinding; yet not one-fourth of it will pay the expenses necessary to extract the gold from it.

LATER FAVORABLE NEWS.

Since writing the above, the most favorable accounts have been received from the western slope of the Snowy Range, the particulars of which I will give you when reliable information can be obtained. K.

Marine Losses for July.

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer, 3d.]

We publish below our Monthly Table of Marine Losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of seventeen vessels, of which five were ships, three were barks, one was a brig and eight were schooners. The total value of property lost was one million and fifty-three thousand six hundred dollars. This is the value of the property totally lost, exclusive of damage to vessels not amounting to a total loss. The losses this month include four cotton laden vessels, three of which were destroyed by fire at sea—the fourth although a total loss, the greater portion of her cargo has, or will be, saved. As compared with the month of July, 1858, the above shows an increase in the value of property lost and missing of five hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred dollars.

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We are now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from the country. Office, Desks, &c.

Printed Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Paging, Perforating, Perforating, &c., neatly executed. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and despatch. Terms made easy. NO. 192 LAKE STREET,

Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 4966. my23 1y-6791

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st., have no room on hand the following sizes of print:

24x47	19x33	20x44	26x40	24x32
20x46	24x36	24x38	28x42	28x32
24x42	24x34	27x33	23x32	20x27

And are receiving from the manufacturers of BOOK PAPER, 8,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's supplies generally.

1,000 bags of Miller's celebrated Book and News Ink, all of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. ap11 1y

Bags.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—

174 South Water street.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and quality.

FLOUR SACKS—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—plain or cut and printed.

6 NOVY BAGS—two and three bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STRAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

[82, 84 & 86 Wabash avenue, Chicago,

BAGS and SACKS of every description,

furnished on short notice,

AND

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

STENCIL FARWELL.

ap5-6m-1271

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

EARL, ASTOR & CO., 121 South Water street, Chicago, and 74 Clark street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers and Grocers Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands, for shipping Flour and Groceries. Also, Bags for Flour, Meal and Grain, constantly on hand. Orders promptly attended to. Goods forwarded to all parts of the country. Cash paid for second hand Bags. Highest prices allowed. jy24-1m-3987

Real Estate.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The Farm and Residence of the late Charles Bateman, situated on the Lawrence road, (so called,) eighteen miles from Chicago, Kenosha county, Illinois. The farm consists of about 350 acres of extensive prairie, in a high state of cultivation, and well adapted to the production of Stock and Grain. A Vineyard of 10 acres of the finest variety of Grapes, all planted. Large orchard of choice fruit. Two never failing Springs of water on the farm, and two wells of never failing water and cistern, with a healthy young Shropshire Down Buck with Carriage house, Stables and Out-houses, to suit the above cultivated farm, and beautifully situated for a country residence, commanding a fine view of the Mississippiriver and valley for a long distance. Possession is required as one of the most healthy and desirable points for a residence on the Illinois Central R.R.

Also, a good STEAM FLOUR MILL, with large Brick Warehouse attached, situated immediately at the station at Lindley. The mill consists of four run of stone; the machinery is in excellent condition. Attached to the mill is a fine new Mill, Lumber Yard, &c. Also, 150 feet of free Thunder Land, near the Mill.

The above property will be sold together or separate, as the purchasers may desire. Conditions liberal and terms cash. For particulars inquire of

WILLIAM D. WOLFF, Penfield, Hancock County, Ill.

FOR SALE BY REES, DENman & Co., 40 Lasalle street.

No. 246—30 ft. on Jackson street by 165 deep, (running through to Peter Place), between Dan Phelps and Halsted streets. $2,500, on time.

No. 103—30 ft. on Washington street, between Ann and May. $4,100, cash.

1200 ft. on Washington corner of Leavitt street, with improvements. $7,500. $4,000 cash, bal. on time.

No. 113—Five House and Lot on Randolph street, between May and Ann sts. House cost $4,500, on time.

No. 105—Six Lots on Indiana and Prairie avenues, on long time.

No. 115—Beautiful Residence, with two lots of ground in Hyde Park. $5,000 cash, or $4,000 on time.

No. 104—270 feet on Wabash avenue, 132 feet on Eighteenth street and Rowland. $20 per acre, on time.

No. 118—40 acres in Wood Lawn, seven miles south of Chicago. Special train five times a day from city. Good improvements. $400 per acre. Canal time.

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jy24

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CAPATALISTS.

FOUR IRON and THREE BRICK and IRON Front Stores, five stories high, with two-story rear basements, will be sold at a sacrifice for a part cash, and balance on time. They are easily rented from printed dispositions. Samples and prices sent on receipt of stamp. Also, FOUR NEW BRICK AND IRON STORES, five stories and basements. Part cash, and remainder on easy terms. These stores are situated in the centre of the city—on one of the best business streets—and will be SOLD AT NEARLY THE COST OF THE BUILDINGS.

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☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its losses. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

☞ Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh Office room, 11 Marshall's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells street. A circular, with full particulars of disease, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a penny postage stamp. myll d30-6m

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint—Maguire's Compound Extract of Rose Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mountain Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri.

BOLLES, SMITH & CO., Agents, Jel-3mx No. 124 Lake street, Chicago.

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A HOMESTEAD,

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Also, wanted to sell or exchange for city property,

97 DESIRABLE FARMING AND PINE LANDS.

☞ For particulars address post office box 1969. ja26 1966

Opticians.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL BY THE PERSIA.

A NEW EUROPEAN TREATY.

Debate in the English Parliament.

DEPRESSION IN THE FRENCH FUNDS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Further official documents have been issued on the affairs of Italy. In reference to the annexation of the Duchies and Central Italy to Sardinia, Lord John Russel in writing to the British Minister at Turin, under date of June 20th, says that everything for the present must be considered as provisional, and the will of the people, the fortunes of war, and finally an European treaty, the last resort, must settle the territorial arrangements and the rights of sovereignty in Central Italy. This view, his Lordship states, is shared in by the French Government, and he infers that it is also with the views of Russia.

A dispatch from Count Cavour, in reply to one from Lord Malmesbury to relieve the neutrality of Parma, is unfriendly to the British Minister's communications.

Lord John Russell says that it is clear that the return of the exiled rulers of Tuscany, Modena and Parma will be resisted by force; and if England can consent to appear in the Congress, now is the time, when her voice may be heard to advantage in behalf of Italy.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Bright inveighed against the attacks upon the French Emperor, and consequently the French nation, which tended to plunge this country into a war. If he was in the position of Lord John Russell, he would try to emancipate himself from the old-fogy traditions of the Foreign Office. He would support the Emperor in a sensible, moral and Christian spirit, and test the sincerity of this Government by proposing an alteration of the tariffs of the two countries in the interest of free trade. He believed, if this offer was honestly made, not with diplomatic finesse, it would bring about a different state of things.

Lord John Russell said he had been with pain the attempts made to awaken a feeling in this country against the sovereign and people of France, which would only produce on their part a feeling of animosity against this country.

He believed that the Emperor of the French had been a faithful ally to this country. What, then, was the reason for making continually invectives against him? He believed, as far as he was concerned, that the Emperor had been anxious to get rid of prospective duties, as injurious to France, but it would not be prudent to give a handle to the protectionist party in that country, by at once throwing him into the arms of terests of France to those of England.

On Friday, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Pease, Lord Palmerston said that the formation of harbors of refuge for our coasts was an object of great importance, but the cost and expense that would be incurred thereby would be about £4,000,000. It was Her Majesty's Government had no intention to propose a measure on this subject at the present session.

In the House of Lords, Mr. Griffith, Lord John Russell said that he understood from the Emperor of France that there is no promise or understanding in the treaty of Villa Franca that the late dynasties of Tuscany, Modena and Parma shall be restored to those possessions, if necessary, by military force.

"PARIS, July 3rd, 11 P. M.—The Emperor's speech caused great sensation. Rentes continue to decline, and are now 67f. 25c."

"PARIS, July 4th, 2 P. M.—Rentes closed very flat at 67f. 15c. for money and 67f. 20c. for account, the decline being more than 1 per cent since yesterday."

Gov. Wise on the Presidency.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning publishes a letter represented to be written by Gov. Wise to a distinguished friend of his in this State, in which he says:

"I have appreciended all along that the Tammany re ency would carry a united delegation from New York to Charleston, of whom Douglas, I know, is confident, but you may rely on it that Mr. Buchanan himself is a candidate for renomination, and all his patronage will be used to disappoint Douglas and all other aspirants. Our only chance is to organize by districts, and exert ourselves to the energy, or send two delegations. If that is done or not done, we must still rely on a united South. A united South will depend on a united Virginia, and I pledge you that she, at least, shall be a unit. Virginia a unit, and persistent and firm on a sound platform of protection to all persons, of popular *versus* Squatter Sovereignty. She must rally to her support, as the South cannot adopt Mr. Douglas' platform. It is a short cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism.

"He will then kick up his heels. If he does or don't he can't be nominated, and he does not run, and I am nominated at Charleston, *I can beat him both on* or if squatter sovereignty is a plank of the platform at Charleston, and Douglas is nominated, the South will run an independent candidate on protection principles, and run the election into the House. Where then would Mr. Douglas be? The first or lowest candidate on the list. If I have the popular vote, do you suppose it will itself fix the nomination? Get that and I am confident of success."

The letter is said to have created a tremendous sensation in Albany!

The Cincinnati Excursionists in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—At 9 o'clock this morning the Cincinnati excursionists were received at Independence Hall by a formal speech of welcome from Mr. O. D. Cormon, President of the Select Council. The complimentary ceremony being completed, the visitants made the tour of the public institutions of the city, and will make an excursion down the Delaware and Schuylkill, and be conducted to such objects as the majority of their number feel inclined to visit. They will remain in the city two or three days, and then depart for Baltimore. They will devote especial attention to the working of the Passenger Rail Road, and Fire Alarms, and Police Telegraphs, and will doubtless derive many valuable hints from these institutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The Mayor and Council of Cincinnati were officially welcomed this morning, at Independence Hall, by Mr. Lowman, President of the Select Council, in the absence of Mayor. C. M. Bishop, Mayor of Cincinnati responded, and was followed by B. Eggleston, President of the Cincinnati Council. The guests subsequently embarked on the steamer Richard Stockton, and conversed along the entire extent of the city front; first up to Tornsdale and then down to the mouth of the Schuylkill a distance of more than twelve miles, returning the guests were landed at the Navy Yard. After having partaken of a collation, they were then taken to the City Gas Works, at Point Breeze, the largest establishment of the kind in the Union.

To-morrow they will make an excursion over several of the city railroads to Fairmount, Eastern Penitentiary, House of Refuge, Girard College, and Falls of Schuylkill; returning to Fairmount in the afternoon steamboats on the Schuylkill. They will go to Baltimore on Saturday.

Baltimore Primary Elections—Ballot Boxes Smashed.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 3.—The American party are holding their primary elections to select delegates to the City Nominating Convention. There is a great deal of rowdyism. The ballot-boxes in the Twentieth Ward have been smashed to pieces, and it is reported that in the Sixth Ward five more have been shot. The struggle is between the rowdy and the respectable portion of the party, and the indications are that the former will be successful.

Nine o'clock P. M.—Pistols are being freely used in some localities. A man named Bell has just been arrested in the Sixth Ward for firing a large pistol loaded with slugs. Thomas Rowe has been shot in the knee, and Wm. Thompson in the leg. There are reports of violent proceedings in other parts of the city.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following named officers have been selected for the steamer Mohawk designed for the home squadron: Lieut. Craven, commanding, Lieuts. Barbot, Speeden and Carpenter, and Acting Master Hatfield.

The steamers Wyandotte and Crusader will also join the home squadron.

The steamer Mystic is bound to the coast of Africa, and the following officers are ordered to her: Lieut. Leroy, commanding, Lieuts. Farfax, Haxton and Garland, Acting-Master Green, and Passed Assistant-Surgeon Harrison.

The steamer Sumpter is to join the African squadron under the following officers: Lieut. Armstrong, commanding, Lieuts. Fitzgerald, Stewart and Greer, Acting-Master Perkins, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Otis.

From New York Democracy.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The New York Democratic Committee met at Albany yesterday, and unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Democracy of each Assembly district to appoint one delegate from each district to a State Convention to be held at Syracuse, 14th of September next, for the nomination of State officers, and the choice of delegates to the Charleston Convention, or to determine the manner in which, and the time when said delegates shall be chosen.

The New York Sheep Market.

NEW YORK, August 4.—It be thanned sheep, an unprecedented number, have been received here this week. The long drouth has parched the grass, and induced their owners to send them to market. The lambs are, many of them, not in good condition, and sell at a dollar a head. The market is so dull, that many drovers have taking their sheep to Long Island and disposed them among the farmers.

A Steamer Burned.

NEW YORK, Aug 4.—The British ship James Tey, from Newport, reports passing June 28th, in latitude 41 deg. 30 min., longitude 70 deg. 30 a steamship on fire and abandoned. The hull was burnt to the water's edge, and her name was gone. She had a serpent figure head, and her name was gone.

From Mayo.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Advices from Jamaica to July 18th received here represent business as being still dull.

The people appeared generally satisfied with the government.

There was no political news of importance.

Court Martial.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Court Martial upon Maj or Osborne Cross of the United States Army, late Quarter Master at San Francisco, who is charged with embezzling and misappropriating the public money, commenced in this city yesterday.

The Late Drought and the Rain.

ROSELLE, Ill.—Raining here quite fast from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Wind from all points of the compass in turn during the day. The previous drought was felt quite severely. Crops and small trees considerably damaged—extent uncertain.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 4.—It commenced raining here on the 3d at 10 o'clock, and rained hard until 1 o'clock, with wind from southwest. Corn crop promises to be first rate. Very little damage by drought in this and adjoining counties.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Aug. 4.—Commenced raining yesterday morning at 8 o'clock; rained very hard till 2 o'clock, with west wind; and some showers in the evening, with north wind. River at this point rising very fast.

TISKILWA, Ill.—It commenced raining here at 5 o'clock A. M., and rained till 2 P. M. without ceasing. Wind and rain from the northeast. Drought was severely felt in this vicinity, but no material damage done.

PEKIN, ILL., Aug. 4.—Commenced raining yesterday morning about daylight, and continued with slight intermission until 4 P. M. The drought, which has continued four or five weeks, has been very severe.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Aug. 4.—It commenced raining last night about 10 o'clock and rained incessantly until 8 o'clock this morning. High wind from the south all day yesterday. Have had no drought here.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 4.—Commenced raining here yesterday at 7 A. M.—stopped at 12. Wind from South. Previous drought not severe in this section of country.

WARREN, Ill., Aug. 4.—Commenced raining at 7.15 A. M., and continued until 11 A. M. Wind from South. No drought to injure anything this season.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Aug. 4.—Commenced raining here yesterday about 7 A. M.—continued until 2 P. M. Wind south-east. Previous drought unusually severe.

ROCKFORD, Wis., Aug. 4.—Commenced to rain yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., rained about one hour. Scarcely any wind. Previous drought severe.

ERIE, Ill., Aug. 4.—Commenced raining at 2.30, stopped about 4. Depth of rain that fell, three-fourths of an inch. Wind south-east. Drought severe.

PERU, Ill.—Commenced raining here at 6 A. M. and stopped about 3 P. M. Wind from East and Northeast. Drought quite severe in this vicinity.

PEORIA, Ill.—Heavy rain here yesterday. Commenced about 8 A. M., continued till 2 P. M. Wind east. Drought was very severe here, having had no rain for over four weeks.

POLO, Ill.—Commenced raining here yesterday at eight o'clock. Rained very hard part of the time. Stopped about 12. Wind from the southeast.

PULASKI, Ill., Aug. 4.—It commenced raining here yesterday at 12 P. M., and rained until about 2 o'clock. Wind southwest. No considerable drought here this season.

HARVARD, Ill., Aug. 4.—Had frequent showers here between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. yesterday. Wind south-east. Drought very severe.

PALESTINE, Ill., Aug. 4.—It rained yesterday from 7 A. M. until 4 P. M. Wind south-east. Drought was quite severe.

PICATONICA, Ill., Aug. 4.—Rained in morning early, until noon. Wind from south-east. The drought not severe.

HARVARD, Ill., Aug. 4.—Was raining very hard early in the morning. Stopped at noon. Wind from north-east. Drought not severe.

LASALLE, Ill.—Began raining early in the morning. Stopped about 5 P. M. East wind. Drought rather severe.

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—Commenced raining about 5.30 A. M., ceased about noon. Wind, S. E., changing to N. W. in P. M. No injury to crops by previous drought.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 4.—Very slight rain menced here on yesterday at 5 A. M., continuing, a few brief intervals excepted, until noon. Wind at 7 A. M. was from the South. No high wind—at noon S. E. No drought here.

MUSCATINE, Iowa.—Rained here until 2 P. M. yesterday. Commenced evening before. Wind easterly all the time.

JANESVILLE, Wis, August 4.—Several light showers yesterday between 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., Wind southeast. Drought quite severe.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4th.—Commenced raining between 9 and 10 A. M. Rained till 12 M., but not hard. Wind nearly west. Drought not very severe.

Coroner's Inquest on the Railroad Disaster near Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of Charles Plympton, who came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a bridge on the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, over the Rensselaer Creek, while engaged in a regular train of said Railroad, as mail agent, and as said bridge was in a rotten and unsafe condition, the jury believe that those having charge of said road should be highly censured.

American Ride Cannon.

NORFOLK, Aug. 4.—Nine guns of the improved Rifled Ordnance on trial at Fort Monroe, have been found to be far superior to the smooth bore, after a very severe test.

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MONETARY

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The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE YESTERDAY.

By	Flour, bbls.	Wht. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Bar. bush.	Oat. bush.	Hogs' No.
Lake	2,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	4,000	6,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, YESTERDAY.

To	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Detroit	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Buffalo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ogdensburgh	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cleveland	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ft Dalhousie	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other Ports	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft	2,211,000	Flour, bbls		500
Lath, No	600,000	Wheat, bu		2,500
Shingles, No	400,000	Corn, bu		1,000
Pickets, No	4,000	Coal, tons		125
Staves, No	1,000	Pig Iron, tons		12
Wood, cds	1,000	Lumber, ft		50,000
Hay, tons	15,000	Beef, brls		1
Pig Iron, tons	1,000	Pork, brls		2
Flour, bbls	1,000	Hides, No		1,000
Salt, brls	2,000	Hay, tons		400
Coal, tons	1,000			

MERCHANDISE SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, brls	5	Lumber, ft	30,000
Wheat, bu	39	Shingles, No	10,000

By reference to our telegraphic dispatches in another column, it will be seen that the rain yesterday was pretty general all over the State. The weather to-day has been fair, with a moderately hot sun, and a cool, pleasant breeze—in respect favorable to the corn crop; concerning which there has been much anxiety.

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CINCINNATI—Aug. 3.—Receipts, 10,145 bush wheat; 222 bush corn; 1,287 bush oats; 2,156 brls flour. Wheat unchanged. Flour dull. Oats 45@50c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—The Flour market is very dull, and as unsettled that it is impossible to give accurate quotations. Wheat is inactive, and prices are drooping The receipts to-day comprise 6,000 bush. Corn is in moderate demand and firm, with receipts of only 2,000 bush. Oats are in fair demand and a shade firmer, though not quotably higher. There is a good demand for hemp, and prices are firm. Whisky dull at 25c. Meat Pork dull and nominal at $15. Other articles of provisions are inactive, and prices are but little better than nominal. A portion of the banks of issue have advanced the price of exchange to 1½ premium. The demand for money is increasing.

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	This month.	Since Jan. 1, '59.	Same time, '58.
Flour, brls	54,178	444,965	350 192
Corn, bu	107,540	2,324	6,722
Rye, bu		1,141,184	1,461,762
Wheat, bu	300	100	19,75
Oats, bu	26,000	2,362,677	474,11
Rye, bu	26,000	268,877	474,11
Barley, bu	2,000	14,175	27,000
Rye Flour, brls	22,250	174,679	300,000
Corn Meal, brls	297	4,060	8,000
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The receipts since Saturday have been 1,111 bbls Flour, 6,000 bu Corn, and 1,428 do Oats.

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SUGAR, MOLASSES AND COFFEE IN NEW YORK.—*The Courier and Enquirer* of the 2d says:

The enormous stock of Sugar depresses the market; sales 100 hhds at 1c decline from late prices. Messrs Stewart & Sherman sold from Fair refined are as follows:—Loaf Sugar 10½c, Crushed Sugar, (Circle A,) 10c, Granulated Sugar 10c, Ground Sugar 7½c.

STOCK OF SUGAR—AUG. 1.

	1859.	1858.
Cuba	76,045	89,114
Porto Rico	30,256	73,199
New Orleans		3,982
Manila	200	5,858
Brazil	1,000	1,204
Total hhds Sugar	107,501	29,079
Boxes	29,473	30,164
Bags	19,000	19,000
Molasses, hhds	39,473	13,833
Molasses, tierces	1,000	1,000

The same paper gave the stock of Coffee on the 1st inst., in New York, at 129,777 bags and mats, against 53,563 last year, and 115,783 the year before.

The stock of Molasses on the 1st inst. was, 15,948 hhds, 3,752 brls, against 6,334 hhds and 5,370 bbls last year, and 19,740 hhds and 17,568 brls the year previous.

Commenting on the large stocks, the paper above alluded to says:

One great cause of these excessive stocks has been the Italian war, which checked the export of coffee to the continent, and diverted to this port large quantities of sugar which would otherwise have sought continental markets. The restoration of peace happily opens an outlet for the surplus of both these articles,—of coffee in particular, the shipments are and promise to continue large; and 300 hds of sugar were shipped for Hamburgh to-day. The effect will be more decided, however, in diminishing the imports, so that the future is free from serious embarrassment in this branch of trade.

STOCKS OF PORK.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* contains the following:

There is probably now the largest stock of pork held in the seaboard markets, ever known in any previous season, and it must certainly seem strange to those who do not *fervently* believed last winter that there would be a scarcity, that in the article this summer, where these immense supplies came from. The exhibits for the 1st of August, as regards New York, Boston and Orleans, stand as follows for a few years back:

1858	New York.	N. Orleans.
1857	31,000	11,500
1856	54,407	12,500
1855	50,000	17,467
1854	50,000	17,000

As regards the stocks in the Western markets, we have no definite data, but parties interested put it at 80,000 brls, which may be considered within the mark. The stock of Cut Meats, particularly Sides, is comparatively small, in the West, not as large by one tenth as they were this time last year, perhaps, but as regards this, nothing can be obtained beyond a vague estimate, as it is absolutely impossible to obtain an accurate report from holders at any time.

TOLEDO, Aug. 3.—Receipts, 628 bbls flour; 1,492 bu wheat; 140 bu oats. The *Blade* reports as follows:

We are having more rain to-day, and very opportunely. We hear of rain also in many other parts of the country where complaint was made of drought. The excitement which bid fair to take possession of the corn market, is consequently abating. Sales of wheat were all on private terms; Corn 68@70c.; Rye 65c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—Sales of wheat were:—1 car Red at $1.16, 1 car white at $1.22.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.—Receipts. 119 bbls flour, 616 bu wheat, 75 bu corn, 17 bu oats. The *Free Democrat* says:

The wheat market was more active to-day, and we note an advance in the price of No. 1. A lot of new crop Winter, raised by Mr. Langworthy of Mouston, was sold by Messrs. Pennington & Hodges of this city to the Eagle Mills, on the road, as mail agent, and as said bridge was in a rotten and unsafe condit on, the jury believe that those having charge of said road should be highly censured.

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Boxes	29,473	30,164
Bags	19,000	19,000
Molasses, hhds	39,473	13,833
Molasses, tierces	1,000	1,000

The same paper gave the stock of Coffee on the 1st inst., in New York, at 129,777 bags and mats, against 53,563 last year, and 115,783 the year before.

The stock of Molasses on the 1st inst. was, 15,948 hhds, 3,752 brls, against 6,334 hhds and 5,370 bbls last year, and 19,740 hhds and 17,568 brls the year previous.

Commenting on the large stocks, the paper above alluded to says:

One great cause of these excessive stocks has been the Italian war, which checked the export of coffee to the continent, and diverted to this port large quantities of sugar which would otherwise have sought continental markets. The restoration of peace happily opens an outlet for the surplus of both these articles,—of coffee in particular, the shipments are and promise to continue large; and 300 hds of sugar were shipped for Hamburgh to-day. The effect will be more decided, however, in diminishing the imports, so that the future is free from serious embarrassment in this branch of trade.

STOCKS OF PORK.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* contains the following:

There is probably now the largest stock of pork held in the seaboard markets, ever known in any previous season, and it must certainly seem strange to those who do not *fervently* believed last winter that there would be a scarcity, that in the article this summer, where these immense supplies came from. The exhibits for the 1st of August, as regards New York, Boston and Orleans, stand as follows for a few years back:

1858	New York.	N. Orleans.
1857	31,000	11,500
1856	54,407	12,500
1855	50,000	17,467
1854	50,000	17,000

As regards the stocks in the Western markets, we have no definite data, but parties interested put it at 80,000 brls, which may be considered within the mark. The stock of Cut Meats, particularly Sides, is comparatively small, in the West, not as large by one tenth as they were this time last year, perhaps, but as regards this, nothing can be obtained beyond a vague estimate, as it is absolutely impossible to obtain an accurate report from holders at any time.

TOLEDO, Aug. 3.—Receipts, 628 bbls flour; 1,492 bu wheat; 140 bu oats. The *Blade* reports as follows:

We are having more rain to-day, and very opportunely. We hear of rain also in many other parts of the country where complaint was made of drought. The excitement which bid fair to take possession of the corn market, is consequently abating. Sales of wheat were all on private terms; Corn 68@70c.; Rye 65c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—Sales of wheat were:—1 car Red at $1.16, 1 car white at $1.22.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.—Receipts. 119 bbls flour, 616 bu wheat, 75 bu corn, 17 bu oats. The *Free Democrat* says:

The wheat market was more active to-day, and we note an advance in the price of No. 1. A lot of new crop Winter, raised by Mr. Langworthy of Mouston, was sold by Messrs. Pennington & Hodges of this city to the Eagle Mills, on the road, as mail agent, and as said bridge was in a rotten and unsafe condit on, the jury believe that those having charge of said road should be highly censured.

American Ride Cannon.

NORFOLK, Aug. 4.—Nine guns of the improved Rifled Ordnance on trial at Fort Monroe, have been found to be far superior to the smooth bore, after a very severe test.

The Late Drought and the Rain.

ROSELLE, Ill.—Raining here quite fast from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. Wind from all points of the compass in turn during the day. The previous drought was felt quite severely. Crops and small trees considerably damaged—extent uncertain.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 4.—It commenced raining here on the 3d at 10 o'clock, and rained hard until 1 o'clock, with wind from southwest. Corn crop promises to be first rate. Very little damage by drought in this and adjoining counties.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Aug. 4.—Commenced raining yesterday morning at 8 o'clock; rained very hard till 2 o'clock, with west wind; and some showers in the evening, with north wind. River at this point rising very fast.

TISKILWA, Ill.—It commenced raining here at 5 o'clock A. M., and rained till 2 P. M. without ceasing. Wind and rain from the northeast. Drought was severely felt in this vicinity, but no material damage done.

PEKIN, ILL., Aug. 4.—Commenced raining yesterday morning about daylight, and continued with slight intermission until 4 P. M. The drought, which has continued four or five weeks, has been very severe.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Aug. 4.—It commenced raining last night about 10 o'clock and rained incessantly until 8 o'clock this morning. High wind from the south all day yesterday. Have had no drought here.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 4.—Commenced raining here yesterday at 7 A. M.—stopped at 12. Wind from South. Previous drought not severe in this section of country.

WARREN, Ill., Aug. 4.—Commenced raining at 7.15 A. M., and continued until 11 A. M. Wind from South. No drought to injure anything this season.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Aug. 4.—Commenced raining here yesterday about 7 A. M.—continued until 2 P. M. Wind south-east. Previous drought unusually severe.

ROCKFORD, Wis., Aug. 4.—Commenced to rain yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., rained about one hour. Scarcely any wind. Previous drought severe.

ERIE, Ill., Aug. 4.—Commenced raining at 2.30, stopped about 4. Depth of rain that fell, three-fourths of an inch. Wind south-east. Drought severe.

PERU, Ill.—Commenced raining here at 6 A. M. and stopped about 3 P. M. Wind from East and Northeast. Drought quite severe in this vicinity.

PEORIA, Ill.—Heavy rain here yesterday. Commenced about 8 A. M., continued till 2 P. M. Wind east. Drought was very severe here, having had no rain for over four weeks.

POLO, Ill.—Commenced raining here yesterday at eight o'clock. Rained very hard part of the time. Stopped about 12. Wind from the southeast.

PULASKI, Ill., Aug. 4.—It commenced raining here yesterday at 12 P. M., and rained until about 2 o'clock. Wind southwest. No considerable drought here this season.

HARVARD, Ill., Aug. 4.—Had frequent showers here between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. yester